REGISTERED No. 41—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,350.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. C. Argoty, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

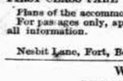
On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (3,884 tons and 2,100 H.P.), Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 3 0 H.P., G. Jeffreys, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 10th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....£45 { exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Offices.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

Accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.
FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
" " SUEZ..... " 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	27	18	days.	5	days.
Suez	38	24		9	
Port Said.....	38	24		9	
Alexandria.....	40	26	Including Wines.	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles(transshipment at Genoa).....	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August 1872. Agents s.s. European.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th August 1872, and on succeeding days if necessary, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Iron Rails, Iron Chairs, Waggon, a quantity of Galvanized Wire Rope, Steam and Hand Pumps, Iron Cranes and other articles belonging to the Back Bay Reclamation Work, and now lying near the Churney Road Station and Chowpatty Overbridge.

The Auction will commence at Depot near the Churney Road Station.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by Public Auction will take place on the date hereafter named, by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned property, on the premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at No. 30, Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co.

ON SATURDAY the 31st inst., at 4 p.m. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and property of Motseshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw M. nockjee and his tenants.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the first purchaser Sulliman Latiff, Latiff Noor Mahomed, Hajee Noor Mahomed, Gunny Tyeb Gunny.

About 100 pieces of superior Moulmein Teak Logs, Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
DIRECTRESS .....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THE FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA
OF
ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS,
RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
WILL BE REPEATED
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS IN
BURLESQUE.
FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW COMEDY.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AUG. 29, & 30.

The Performance will commence with
JOHN BROUGHAM ESQUIRE'S ORIGINAL COMEDY
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

In consequence of its Great Success the Performance will conclude with
J. R. PLANCHE'S BURLESQUE, ENTITLED,
ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS,

With New Scenery and Effects, by Messrs. Freberger and Gillett ; Songs, Dances, Breakdowns, Quartettes, Duets, Choruses, &c., &c.

SATURDAY EVENING.
SENSATIONAL DRAMA, AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 5	Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3	

Doors open at 8-15.

NOTICE!

On account of the lengthy Programme, the Performance, this Evening, will commence at 8-45, sharp.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 815 of 1871.

RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
JUGGONATHDASS GOOROOBUKUSDASS.....Defendants.

The SALE advertised in the above Suit to take place on the premises, on the 3rd proximo, is POSTPONED.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 28th August 1872.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per SHARE for the year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September, to the shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1872.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 3½ o'clock P.M. to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1872.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BENTEAK.—TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of Calicut BENTEAK BOARDS as under—

75 Tons of 7" 5" long by 6" to 12 inches wide by 2 inches thick.
25 Tons of 9" 5" long by 6" to 12 inches wide by 2 inches thick.

To be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

The Boards to be of the best quality of Calicut Benteak, in good and sound condition, sawn to even edges, and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tender for Benteak Boards," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Store Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Tender whose Tender shall be accepted, will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Benteak to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th August 1872.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WELLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per lib.....	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKISH, for Cigarettes, per lib	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Bird" brands, per lb.....	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box.....	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Ristori" brand, per lb.....	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB. THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE NYNEETAL CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES ..... { Mark Lane, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE..... Place du Champ du Mars.
CALCUTTA HOUSE..... 10, Hare Street.
BOMBAY HOUSE..... Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS, comprising every possible requirement on the part of consumers, are held largely in stock at each of their Houses of business. A detailed List will be forwarded on application. C. P. & Co.'s prices and terms are consistent with the character and quality of the Brand. Trashy compounds C. P. & Co. do not ship.

ARCHERY KIT.

LANCE-WOOD, LEMON-WOOD, SNAKE-WOOD, AND
Self Yew, Bows :
ARROWS AND ACCOUTREMENTS
of every description, made
expressly for India.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 79 of 1872.

TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE PUTTAMBER PUDUMSEY, and SEWJEE KE SOWJEE, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort, Bombay ; and MATHOO VISSONJEE, also Hindoo merchant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay, and trading in Bombay in co-partnership under the name, style, and firm of TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA and HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, respectively, Parsee merchants, residing in Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, and trading in co-partnership under the name, style, and firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA.....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August next, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 13th day of April last in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta :—

The house of the defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee, situate within the Fort, in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, and in the sub-district of Fort and Chakala, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and the ground being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 171, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the property of Cooverjee Sorabjee Cooper, on the west by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,704-9-8 for debt and interest, and the cost of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta, in the over specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th July 1872.

Messrs. MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Mrs. R. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Any person having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant G. F. J. L. RUSSELL, 49th Regiment, are requested to forward the same within ONE MONTH from this date to the President of the Committee of Adjustment.

MAJOR FITZGERALD, 49th Regiment.

Mhow, 24th August 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 3½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th August 1872, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd to 29th AUGUST 1872, both days inclusive.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 67 of 1872.

POCHAJEE SORABJEE, Parsee Merchant, residing at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and DINSHAW EDULJEE LAMNA, Parsee Merchant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort, and carrying on business in Bombay at Apollo Street, under the firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
COWASJEE NOWROJEE LAMNA, Parsee, residing at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort of Bombay and formerly carrying on business with PEROZSHAW NOWROJEE LAMNA, (since deceased), under the firm of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE and SONS.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 11th day of July, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant :—

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or stable thereon standing, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, and bounded on the east by the stable of the late Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Lamna, on the south by the said Bellasis Road, and on the north by the property of David Sassoon, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawls standing thereon, situate at Bellasis road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 28, 29 A, and 29 B, and containing 3,349 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said house No. 30, belonging to the said Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west partly by the property of the late Cassumbhy Nathu and partly by a burial-ground, on the south by the said Bellasis road, and on the north by the property of David Sassoon, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 6.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and bounded by the property of Hajee Noor Mahomed Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort, and registered by the Collector and Land Revenue under No. 221, and now in the possession of the said Hajee Noor Mahomed Mahim, on the east by the property of Jallonjee Hormjee, on the west by the sea-shore, on the south by a public passage, and on the north by the sea-shore ; and it was ordered that the defendant, as such sole surviving partner of the said late firm of Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Sons, should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,950-15-7, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 326-10-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 9,349 9-7 and further simple interest at six per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 9,349-9-7, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above-specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 20th July 1872.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, and EAST STREET, POONA.

MUSIC FOR GERMAN CONCERTINA.

Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies, 100 Popular Airs, each Rs.	1 0
Hopwood and Crews' 25 Favourite Songs, Ballads, &c. Books 1, 2, and 3, each book	0 6

MUSIC FOR ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

Chappell's 100 Scotch Melodies, 100 Christy Minstrel, 100 Operatic, 100 Irish, 100 English, each.....	1 0
D'Albert's sets of Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Polkas, each ...	1 0
Chappell's Instruction Book	1 0

VIOLIN MUSIC.

Chappell's Popular Instruction Book, 100 Operatic Melodies, Favourite airs in Robin Hood	1 0
Boosey's 100 Dances.....	0 12

FLUTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Popular Instruction Book.....	1 0
100 Operatic Melodies	1 0
Boosey's 100 Exercises and Studies from the Works of the Great Masters.....	0 12

HARMONIUM MUSIC.

Metzler & Co.'s 24 Voluntaries for the Harmonium	0 12
Universal Organist	3 4
Harmonium Museum	4 12
Boosey's 6 Operatic Melodies for the Harmonium.....	2 4
Boosey's Harmonium Tutor	0 12

SINGING TUTORS.

Madame Sainton Dolby's, Parts 1 and 2, each.....	3 4
Boosey's	0 12

PIANOFORTE TUTORS.

B inley Richard's and J. A. Wade's, each	2 8
Smedley's	0 12
Lillie's First Pianoforte Book.....	1 12
Drawing Room Pianoforte Books, Vols 1, 2, 3, 4, each	2 8
Chappell's New Pianoforte Album	2 8
Juvenile Pianist	5 4
Chappell's Christy Minstrel Album	2 8
J. G. Keiser's National Melodist	3 12
Mozart's Eight, containing thirteen New and Popular Songs.	0 8
Fourteen Sacred Songs	0 8

Beethoven's Sonatas, Il Trovatore, Le Sonnambula, Robert le Diable, Grand Duchess, Rigoletto, Princess of Trebizonde, Crown Diamonds, Il Barbiere de Seviglia, Beethoven's Mass in C, The Creation, Acis and Galatea, each 0 12

Ten Popular Drawing Pieces for the Pianoforte 0 12

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East Indian and E. P. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share that undoubted advantage which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

I.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was meritorious in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience as to what is or is not in the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail ; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs for Indian requirements, that substantiality and privacy should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had to the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a bona fide reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, indeed scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth with speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable than on the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,
Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, there, and consequent much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made one on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and display of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of ease and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is removed, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusement as concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. & Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710 xd.
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225 xd.
15,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,020	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21[illegible]3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	231
.....	£20	10[illegible]·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	29[illegible]·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,340
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,255
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
4000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,035
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Monarjee Spinning	1,025
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,260
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,400	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,160
200	500	all	53[illegible]do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
358	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,300xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,000
300	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,185
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,260

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
80,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	550	300	21 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	300
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70[illegible]	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 7/32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold	15-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	102¾
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th August 1872.

Open 368½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,178	0	0
Merchandize	14,219	0	0
Earth Trains	125	0	0
Electric Telegraph	349	0	0
Total Rs.	46,871	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1871. Open 376½ Miles.

Coaching	32,182	0	0
Merchandize	16,840	0	0
Earth Trains	...		
Electric Telegraph	468	0	0
Total Rs.	49,380	0	0
Decrease	2,5	9	0

CALCUTTA.—24TH AUGUST.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.

4½ per cents. of 1872, small sums, at Rs. 104 4.

5½ per cents. small amounts at Rs. 112-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares a good number, to different parties, at Rs. 1,495.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Geelong (s)	Babot	China, Aug. 3.
	Davina	Leisk	Calcutta, June 25.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship China, Mossman, to Moulmein.

Barque Fez Rabanec, Pierre, to Penang and Singapore.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Winestead (s)	Shetliff	London, June 29.
	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Suez, Aug. 2.
	Childwall Abbey	Lane	Liverpool, May 1.
	Lord Strathnairn	Sinclair	Liverpool, May 1.
	Cazewitch	Wells	London, May 10.
	British Envoy	Clements	London, May 19.
	Fathe Salam	Halliday	Bombay, July 24.
	Labrador	Roberts	Aden, Aug. 1.
	Jennie S. Barker	Weihe	Rio de Janeiro, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
24	Burmah (s)	.....	.....
	Scimitar	.....	.....
	Wiltshire	.....	.....
	Royal Saxon	.....	.....

WEATHER REPORTS.

MADAGASCAR, 23rd August, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 87, rainfall 35 cents.

CANNANORE, 26th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960, rainfall 10 cents.

CARWAR, 26th August, 9 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·87, rainfall 3 cents.

VINGORLA, 26th August, 6-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west moderate, thermometer 85, rainfall 2 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 50 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore & Co.; 10 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 6 bales printing paper, Henry Rogers; 21 casks sodawater bottles, D. S. Kemp & Co.; 8 cases matches, Eabhoy Tyebally; 5 casks safety fuse, and 6 casks flints, Abdoolhoosein Essoffahoy.

Berkram, Bixby, 20 cases eau de cologne, D. Meerwanjee & Co.

Balkamah, 10 casks safety fuse, Spomar Veers; 10 casks spoons, and 3 cases hooks, John S. Elmore & Co.

Ada (s), 60 cases metal sheets, the New Bank of Bombay.

Assyria (s), 39 cases claret, and 7 cases, moselle, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 4 cases perfumery, Essoffaly Rassooljee.

British Statesman, 5 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

The Tweed, 15 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Haddon Hall, 5 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Roedee, 9 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Khorosan, 12 cases port, 80 cases sherry, and 20 cases claret. Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Xantho (s), 10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir John Mandeville, 19 bales wool, and 31 bales gunny bags, Madun Khetsee; 18 bales cotton, Goculdass Narranjee; 63 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Essack.

Celia (s), 100 bales cotton, Rampurtap Calooram; 52 bales cotton Becherdas Ambaidass; 52 bales cotton, Kessowjee Kemraj; 17 bales cotton, Gujanund Motilall; 38 bales wool, Abeen, Phebe & Co.

Columbian (s), 50 bales wool, Pursotum Cursondass; 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee.

Sphinx (s), 59 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 300 bags linseed, Goka Doongersey.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 25 bales skins, Saik Abdool Cadur Munjee & Co.; 11 bundles skins, Munjee Mahomed Meera Nayna & Co.; 68 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail & Co.; 13 chests canella, Chimoodass Mahadevdass; 30 bales hides, Hassenbhoy Goolamhussen; 6 bales hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 230 pieces E. teeth, Runsorlall Girdhurlall; 1 bundle and 114 pieces E. teeth, Jairam Damoder; 9 bundles hides, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 19 bags nutmegs, Chuturbhooj Dawjee; 4 cases molida cloth, N. J. Moolla; 65 bundles hides, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 165 hogsheads cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbian (s), 1 bundle skins, C. N. Gomes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dacca (s), 34 bales cotton, S. Tychjee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The market for Grey Goods has been quiet but steady, and prices show no change. First holders continue steady, and do not attempt to effect sales in large quantities at any lower offers made by the dealers, in consequence of which business is quite restricted to insignificant clearances. But some transactions in 40 inch 8½ lbs. Shirtings to the extent of 80 bales have taken place at a decline of ¼ anna per piece.

The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs. 4 6 6 to Rs. 4 7 0
"	"	"	40	"	39	"	7	lbs. " 4 12 0 to " 4 14 0
"	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	lbs. " 5 9 0 to " 5 11 0
"	"	"	45	"	39	"	8	lbs. " 5 11 0 to " 5 12 0
"	"	"	45	"	39	"	9	lbs. " 6 9 0 to " 6 10 0
"	"	"	50	"	39	"	10	lbs. " 7 2 0 to " 7 4 0
"	Printers		26	"	30	"	3	lbs. " 2 7 6
"	Mad'polams		32	"	24	"	2½	lbs. " 1 13 [illegible]0 to " 1 14 0
"	"		40	"	24	"	3	lbs. " 2 4 0
"	Cambrics		50	"	24	"	5½	lbs. " 3 13 0
"	Jacconets		40	"	20	"	2½	lbs. " 1 15 6
"	"		40	"	20	"	2½	lbs. " 2 2 9
"	"		45	"	20	"	2½	lbs. " 2 7 0 to " 2 7 6

COTTON.—The market closed dull, and prices were barely maintained.

METALS have been steady, with values unchanged.

IN YARNS we have little or no change to report. Prices remain without important change.

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings		40	inch	38	yds.	8½	lbs. Rs. 5 9 9
2,000 "	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	lbs. " 5 9 9
750 "	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	lbs. " 5 11 0
500 "	"	"	45	"	39	"	8	lbs. " 5 10 6
1,000 "	"	Madapollams	32	"	24	"	3	lbs. " 2 4 0
1,500 "	"	"	32	"	24	"	2½	lbs. " 1 14 0
900 pairs	"	Dhoties	45	"	10	"		" 1 14 0

COTTON.

59	Candies New Dhollerah (ready)	Rs. 206
50	" " "	" 206
50	" " "	" 205|206
25	" Barsee	" 226
25	" Sawginned	" 240
150	" Karango	" 216

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 28.

Conybeare, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 28.

Cudden, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 26th August, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars.—Major R. B. H. Blundell, from 30th Aug. to 30th Sept. 1872, privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Higginson is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg. of Gonda, in Oudh, with effect from the 19th April 1870.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Carduff, of the Bengal Educational Service, to officiate as Inspr. of Schools, Northern Circle, in the Central Provinces.

The following temporary alterations of rank in the Police Dept., British Burmah, are ordered with effect from the 1st July 1872:—

Mr. B. H. Davidson, Supt. of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as Supt. of Police, 3rd grade.

Capt. L. B. Bance, Supt. of Police, 5th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as Supt. of Police, 4th grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, Asst. Supt. of Police, to officiate as Supt. of Police 5th grade.

Mr. R. Redpath, Asst. Supt. of Police, and Offg. Supt., 4th grade, to officiate as Supt. of Police, 5th grade.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The services of Mr. G. J. Noble, Asst. to the Commr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, Extra Asst. Commr. 3rd class, Central provinces, to officiate as Asst. to the Commr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India during the absence of Mr. Noble on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Asst. Supt. of Revenue Surveys, 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence from the 8th inst. (or from any subsequent date on which his services may be spared) to the 30th Sept. next.

Capt. D. Cowie, Probationary Asst. Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Asst. Supt with effect from the 2nd Dec. 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major B. Lovett, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept. from the 31st inst.

The services of Major O. B. C. St. John, R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., with effect from the 1st proximo.

The Agent to the Govr. Genl in Central India has granted Lt. H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squad Subn., 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, sixty days' privilege leave from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Offg. Agent to the Govr. Genl for Rajpootana has granted Lt. E. L. Durand, Offg. Asst. to the Govr. Genl's. Agent for Rajpootana, one month's leave of absence from 1st Nov next, or the approximate date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of passing an examination in the native languages.

The Offg. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Rajpootana has granted Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, Offg. Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana, two month's privilege leave from the 7th Sept. 1872, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself for the same.

Lt. H. B. Abbott, Offg. Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana, will take charge of the duties of Magistrate at Aboo, and of the office of Asst. Genl. Supt. for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, Lower Rajpootana, during the absence of Capt. Ridgeway.

The Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India has granted Asst. Surg. O. T. Duke, M. B., in medical charge of the Baghelcund Agency, leave of absence on medical certificate for two months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 767 of 1872, and to the notification issued by the Foreign Dept., No. 1714, dated the 14th Aug. 1872, the services of Asst. Surg. W. Duncan, M. B., of the Medl. Dept., are to be held as having been placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C. from the 16th July 1872.

Hony. Capt. William Kelly, Dy. Commy. of Ordnance attached to the Peshawur Arsenal, is allowed leave of absence for four months, from the 18th June to the 17th Oct. 1872, to visit Murree on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt.-Col. Robert Blair, of Inf., Wing Officer, 3rd Regt. of N. I. for two years under the Regulations of 1868 embarking at Bombay.

Major Alexander McKenzie, of the Ben. S. C., Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt. G. E. Macpherson, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commr., Punjab, has been allowed furlough in India on private affairs for six months from such date as he may have quitted his station under Rule XVII. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1868, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Capt. (Bt. Major) Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, 17th Aug. 1872.

Capt. Henry Tyndall, 20th Aug. 1872.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S. C., are promoted to the rank of Capt., from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan. 1861, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt. John Ronald Campbell, 8th June 1872.

Lt. Thomas Ramsay Cowie, 4th July 1872.

The following brevet promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be Captains.

Lt. Charles Edward Salkeld, Ben. S. C., 8th June 1872.

Lt. William Wilmer, Ben. S. C., 3rd July 1872.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th August 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Bon. Cavy.—Maj. C. W. Fletcher, S. C., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, vice Clementi, proceeded on furlough, dated 10th Aug. 1872.

His Excellency is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. R. Manderson to be Major, from the 13th June 1871.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. C. S. Thomason to be Major, from the 13th June 1872.

105th Regt. L.I. Infantry.—Lt. R. G. Newbolt to be Captain, from the 4th August 1872.

Capt. H. F. Showers, S. C., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 1st Goorkha regiment, for duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers.—Lt. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, to England, overland, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars.—Capt. J. L. Stewart, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Lt.-C. Mangles, to England, overland, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars.—Capt. E. B. Wake, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 30th Nov., on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lt.-Col. E. Harrison, (19th Brigade,) to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 12th Aug. to the 15th Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

Lt.-Col. H. Bent, (8th Brigade,) to Murree, from the 14th Aug. to the 15th Sept., on private affairs.

Asst. Surg. R. Drew, (D. Batty. 18th Brigade,) to Simla, from the 24th July to the 10th Sept., on private affairs.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Surg. E. F. O'Leary, M. D., to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 31st Oct., on medical certificate.

Asst. Surg. R. Exem, to Murree, on medical certificate, from the 25th June to the 28th Sept.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of 11th July, p. 314.]

14th Foot, (1st Battn.).—Lt. W. T. Blois, from the 1st Nov. to the 1st Dec., to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

21st Foot, (1st Bat).—Capt. H. J. Edgell, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

56th Foot.—Capt. A. Greenland, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Bat).—Lt. W. Forster, from the 29th July to the 1st Nov., to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension.

105th Foot.—Capt. J. Wilkinson, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 6th Nov., on medical certificate.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ORMISTON—August 28th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Thomas Ormiston, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—August 22nd, at Coimbatore, the wife of John Home Cook, Esq., Assistant Director, Revenue Settlement, of a daughter.

KENNY—August 18th, at Ootacamund, the wife of A. F. Kenny, Esq., of a son.

PRIEUR—August 19th, at Madras, the wife of Captain E. Prieur, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOKE—August 14th, at Doobaree Factory, Azimgurh, of gout, Charles John Cooke, third son of the late Henry Cooke, Esq., and Mrs. Jane Amelia Cooke, late of Ghazeepore, aged 44 years 1 month and 16 days.

HOWARD—August 20th, at Almorah, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund W. Eardley Howard, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 45 years.

SHAW—August 23rd, at Bangalore, of dysentery, Wilfred Morris the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shaw, of Madras.

WALL—August 22nd, at Calcutta, of chronic dysentery, Isabel Graham, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Davidson Kemp, Esq., Solicitor, and wife of William McKenney Wall, late Indian Navy and H. M.'s Bengal Pilot Service, aged 30 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO HYPOCRASY.—Enough has been said on the subject on which you have written.

JUSTICE.—Ditto.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1872.

THE prospects of the cotton trade of Bombay constitute a very important subject, and we gladly give place in another column to an able letter, signed C. P., on that disputed subject. When writing on the Carwar Railway we took occasion to point out how rapidly the Southern States of America were progressing towards something more than their former capacity for producing cotton, and also observed that there was a great prospect that they might soon be able to put Indian cotton nowhere in the European market. This is a subject with which we do not profess any special acquaintance, and we desire to speak of it only with due modesty and caution. There are many points in such a question with which average Bombay merchants must be much better acquainted than we are, and we do not at all profess to be able to teach them either what their duty is or what their prospects are.

Still the subject in question is one on which an outsider is at liberty to form an opinion, and we do not find that our opinion on it is shaken by C. P.'s letter, though it may require to be stated in a more complete and definite manner. We did not overlook the fact that "for years before the American war, East "Indian cotton found a sufficient and more or "less remunerative market in Liverpool." Our correspondent admits that for the three years previous to the American war, the average annual crop of American cotton sent to Liverpool was 2,243,735 bales, while that of Indian cotton was only 631,845 bales. Being well aware of this we never said that the demand for Indian cotton was a mere temporary demand, but only that "*the great* demand" for it, meaning the demand during the American war, was such. And if the export of Indian cotton should only fall back to something like its old figure of 631,845 bales then, so far, our prediction will be fully verified. Considering the sudden rise in the demand for Indian cotton which occurred when ever the war commenced and the way in which that demand began to fall off soon after the war ended we were fully justified in speaking of "the great demand" for Indian cotton as "a "mere temporary demand," quite apart from the present prospects of Indian cotton, whatever these may be.

We also expressed a fear that the reduction would be beyond that point, and, on the other hand, our correspondent argues that the improvement in Indian cotton has been such that it will be much better able to hold its own in the market than before the war. But this latter fact also we did not lose sight of, though, for the sake of brevity, making no allusion to it. The points in dispute can hardly be determined by the present prices ruling at Liverpool for American and Indian cotton respectively; for it is not what the Southern States are doing, or are able to do at present, which in itself proves the existence of danger for the Indian cotton trade; but only in its relation to what they are likely to be able to do, and what they probably will do, in the course of a very few years. C. P. admits that the coming crop of American cotton is estimated at four million bales, or just about what it was before the war; but to estimate the importance of that fact in its bearing on the prospects of America we must take into consideration the price at which that cotton is produced, the distressed condition in which the Southern States still are, and the prospects which they have before them. Twelve cents are barely sixpence, and the *Edinburgh Review* pertinently remarks of the American cotton, "if even now it can be grown for 12 cents "a pound, may we not say that, with improved "culture, larger yield, developed means of carriage, and all the savings and improvements "we have indicated, it may even yet be delivered in Liverpool at the ideal price of the Lancashire spinner? The prospect of a larger "production of cotton in the South, and of something very nearly approaching its old monopoly of the English market, may at least be "said to lie open before us. The South has "every natural advantage in its favour. Its "disadvantages are chiefly political; but being "political they are capable of removal and are "actually being removed." Most of the American cotton fields are either close to the sea-bord or are in easy connection with it by river or rail, so that the price of carriage to Liverpool ought to add only a fraction to the price per pound. All cotton cannot be had yet at 12 cents. per lb. in America, or Indian cotton would be already almost nowhere, but the fact that a certain number of the cotton plantations are already producing the article at that price is a very threatening one for the future prospects of Indian cotton. Besides, every American planter we have ever spoken to on this subject, announced the intention of the South, whenever it might be in circumstances to do so, to secure a monopoly in the production of cotton even if it had for a time to sell cotton in Liverpool at two cents a pound. We shall not, however, enter further the subject at present, and would rather invite the remarks of those who are personally and practically interested in the production and export of Indian cotton. All we would say to them is, "Be not deceived as to the enormous recuperative power of the Southern States."

IT often strikes one in this country, how very careless persons become in India, as regards their lives when selecting medical advisers. We can hardly wonder at it, when we remember how foolishly we act at home in the same matter. Many persons in England have no regular medical attendant, and, when taken ill, call in the aid of the nearest surgeon. They know nothing about him, he may be the veritable Simon Pure, or he just as possibly may be the greatest ignoramus that ever attempted the compound of drugs or the cure of dangerous ailments. It is wonderful how easily John Bull is gulled in these matters: a flaming brass plate with a name that no one ever heard of before, followed by M. D., printed in large royal type, will satisfy the scruples of the most careful Mamma, and lull the anxiety of the most anxious *Pater familias*. But how often has gross deceit imposed itself on the British public? We know, from the records of our law courts, that the flaming M. D is frequently adopted without license at all, and that if it is used on authority, very often the right of adoption turns out to rest upon a German degree which a five pound note has purchased, and consequently is no real certificate of fitness in surgery or pharmacy. Many families, it is true, have their own attendant, but persons who can afford to retain the services of a selected Galen are in the minority; and the public at home, taken as a body, depends upon the nearest doctor, in cases of sudden illness, who is or may not be qualified.

It is too well known in England that such carelessness often imperils life, lays the seeds of future sickness, and not unfrequently is the true cause of premature death. The worst pest in society is an unlettered man; but an unlearned physician, or one who has lost any little knowledge he once possessed, is a deadly snare, a walking reef that destroys, if ever you are shipwrecked on the shallows of his ignorance in Materia Medica.

There are hosts of med

with his own convictions or otherwise does not affect the great credit due to him. It was necessary to propound something sensational in order to shake the great influence that was always ready to uphold the then regime; and having made "the spot stroke" the play had to be continued.

Having upset the position which had so galled the public spirit and established such a raw on the public skin, let the people be called upon by the whole press of the city—European and native—to suggest simply the form of government they would like. The bulk of the votes would be "as you were" before Act II. The errors of that position were not many, and could have been easily remedied. The principal mistake was one which led to discredit falling on the whole position. The allowing "half time" commissioners admitted men who came in for a short time to serve their own ends and the public ends were never served. There never was even a moderately efficient Board. There was always one or two members who knew nothing of their duty or of the work or system of the departments. This caused a feeling between the Board and the departments, which was subversive of everything essential to the public benefit and nullified all that was good under the law.

The expenditure on public works was never a sore point with the community under the late Commissioner; and whether the markets cost a few thousands or a lakh more than they needed to do, would never have been made any point of. It was the general reckless extravagance, and the constantly recurring difficulties which extravagance engenders, that fretted the public mind.

The people would not grumble at the amount levied from them so long as they were satisfied as to the constitution of the several departments, and otherwise the judicious expenditure of the Municipal revenue.

I am, however, perhaps exceeding your spare space.

S.

THE SCANDAL AT THE LATE BANGALORE RACE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I now come to the consideration of the question suggested by your correspondent "Arab Chief," and put it in a concise form, I take it to be much as follows: "Supposing that the reports relative to an owner having been turned off the Bangalore course turn out to be true, and supposing, moreover, that the stewards of the Poona meeting endorse the decision of the authorities at Bangalore, will this prevent the horses of the Confederacy, of which the owner who was warned off was one member, from running at the Poona meeting, as the property of the gentleman who was the other?"

Now, it is asserted by some, who would answer the question in the negative, that it is monstrous to suppose that because one member of a confederacy commits himself, that, therefore, his partner, who may be innocent, should be made to suffer for the delinquencies of another. I cannot say that I subscribe to this opinion myself. A man who takes a partner in gambling transactions must take him, like a wife, for better or worse, and if he is detected in improper practices he must expect to share in the penalty attached to such practices. Laws are made for the punishment of the guilty, and innocent men have often to suffer. If all men were honest, many rules which now seem to press hard on innocent men might be modified, but until such a millennium is reached, experience has proved that many laws, which appear occasionally to act unfairly, must be kept in force. If an honest man replaying at whist in partnership with a knave for £18,000 a game, and the latter, hoping to escape detection, purposely makes a revoke, and is found out, both parties share alike, so far as the penalty of the loss of tricks is concerned. To allow two men to be partners in racing, and when one of them is warned off the course, for the other to be permitted to declare a dissolution of confederacy, and for his previous nominations and entrances to hold good, would be a premium on villainy. A rogue could then argue to himself thus—"If I race by myself, and am detected in rascality, I get warned off the course, and all chances of making money are at an end; but if I take a brother rogue as a partner, then if I get found out it does not matter: we declare a fictitious dissolution of confederacy, the business is carried out as if nothing had happened, and we do the stewards and the public in the eye." So far from one member of a confederacy being allowed to carry on under the circumstances which have given rise to this discussion, I go further, and say it is my opinion that when an owner is warned off the course, his horses should be warned off with him. This was done the other day in Melbourne in the case of "roping" in a steeple-chase, and the object of such an arrangement is clear. To be warned off the course then becomes a severe punishment, for a villain can then neither sell his horses nor can he take another villain into partnership clandestinely, and thus evade the ends of justice. Under such circumstances owners would become very careful how they committed themselves, and the terrible severity of the punishment would deter many who under an easy code might feel inclined to stray from the right path.

Regarding the actual state of the law, I cannot find any rule bearing directly on the subject, though I have no doubt myself that the other partner should not be allowed to start his horses on their old nominations. If one man racing on his own account is warned off the course, his nominations would not, I take it, hold good, and if so, I cannot see why there should be any difference in the case of a confederacy. Rule 19 forbids any alterations *in any respect* after the time of closing without the consent of all parties in the race. Admiral Rous, in his book on the Laws and Practice of Horse Racing, at page 44, in discussing the sale of race-horses, talks of the buyer making inquiries "of any matters which operate as disqualifications or obstacles to the horse starting for any race; such, for instance, as default in payment of former stakes or forfeits." (See Rules 26 and 27) &c., &c. What he means by the &c., &c., can of course be only a matter of conjecture, but it is quite possible that the question now raised might be included in it. At all events the matter is one of the highest importance, the law on the subject should be ascertained so that there can be no possibility of a dispute about it, and if those in authority in this station are not capable of deciding it, a reference should be made to a competent tribunal. A telegraphic message might be sent to England and a reply received long before the races commence. It would be expensive perhaps, but the 10 *per cent.* from the Stake lottery would be a legitimate service to look to for the necessary funds!

W. A. S. P.

THE COTTON TRADE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article on the projected Carwar Railway, which appeared in your paper a few days ago, you stated, as a fact to be put forward against the construction of the line, that the cotton trade of Bombay is declining rapidly ["is likely to decline rapidly" was what we said.—ED. *B. G.*]; that the great demand for East Indian cotton has been a "mere temporary demand arising out of exceptional circumstances;" and that the ryot may look forward to a time, near at hand, when his cotton will not find a market in Europe, even at 4d. per lb.

It seems to me that your position with regard to the Carwar Railway was quite strong enough, without importing into the question an argument founded on what I venture to think most mercantile men of experience in the trade of this place will believe to be an erroneous view of the future of our great staple.

At the moment when the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, feeling that it has no longer a *raison d'etre* and that such an impetus has been given to cotton cultivation that "the work may now be left to go on by its own momentum," bows to its audience (in the pages of the last number of the *Cotton Supply Reporter*) and retires gracefully from the scene, you Sir, come forward and pronounce, in anticipation, a funeral oration over the cotton trade of this port.

I have waited in the hope that some doughty knight, armed with such weapons of fact and logic as are not to be found in *my* small armoury, would have entered the lists with you to break a lance for "Dhollera the Fair," but they are all in Poona breaking—*hearts*, so I must after all do unequal battle for my lady love.

It is true that during the time of the American war our cotton trade was in an abnormal state; great exertions were made on this side to increase supplies, and Liverpool received in the year 1866 no less than 1,368,111 bales of East Indian cotton. But America, having resumed her production of cotton, with the probability of increasing it year by year, there is now, you would have us believe, no hope for East Indian cotton, which will be driven from the Liverpool market, and find no buyers even at four pence the pound.

But surely you overlook the fact that for years before the American war, East Indian cotton found a sufficient and more or less remunerative market in Liverpool, notwithstanding the large supplies received from America. Taking the average of three years before the war, we find that Liverpool received yearly 2,243,735 bales of American cotton, and 631,845 bales of East Indian, the average yearly crop of American for the same period having been 4,131,084 bales.

The coming crop of American seems generally to be estimated at four million bales; and should present anticipations of our own new crop be realized, we stand to expect next season a good deal over a million bales; so that the proportion of East Indian to American shown for the three years before the war (about 28 per cent.) will continue to be very greatly exceeded, as has been the case since 1861.

This mode of comparison, however, is hardly fair to East Indian cotton; and if we drop for a moment the distinguishing terms "East Indian" and "American" and substitute for them the broader ones of "superior" and "inferior" cotton (since the chief argument against E. I. cotton is its inferiority to American), we shall find that the proportion of the former to the latter in recent years must be taken as much less than appears at first sight; because the superior quality of Hinghunghat, Broach ginned, and some other kind, has given them a place with American, or at all events quite apart from ordinary East Indian cotton. I have no data at hand with regard to Bengal and Madras and their contributions to the supplies of East Indian cotton received at Liverpool, but I apprehend that imports of these kinds would be counterbalanced by supplies of the other finer growths (Egyptian, &c.) other than American; I have, therefore, not included them in the above comparison of "superior" and "inferior" cotton.

And supposing that American should before long produce even four and a half to five million bales, while Bombay ships annually a million bales (and it is not necessary to the prosperity of our port that she should ship more), two-thirds of which will successfully compete with American on the score of price (as I shall presently show) and the other third on the score of quality *and* price, what reason have we for thinking that the increased consumption of manufactures will not keep pace with the enhanced supply of the raw material! The labour question may for a period paralyze trade; markets may be glutted as they have been in the past; all chance of profit may be swept away by a combination of reckless trading and the keenest competition; but does not the fact remain that production steadily goes on increasing? And can we think that Lancashire will rest content, and not add mill to mill and spindle to spindle, while there are "more worlds to conquer," *i.e.* more people to clothe? There is much still to be done even in India. Enlightenment and Grey Shirtings go together, and Manchester will not be satisfied till she sees the native "clothed and in his right mind," his typical "drapery" of "a quarter of a yard of calico" replaced by ample raiment from her looms.

But a word about prices. If we compare those ruling in Liverpool before the American war with present sales, we shall find that East Indian Cotton is now relatively a good deal cheaper than American. Reuter's quotation for Mid. Orleans on the 20th instant was 10 3/16d. per lb. and for Fair Dhollerah 6¼d., while the three years before the war show an average of 7¼d. per lb. for the former and 5 1/16d. per lb. for the latter. And I cannot but think that the relative dearness of American will go on increasing, and that the labour question in the cotton-growing States of America will eventually cripple the production of that country and enhance the value of what it may still produce. The emancipated slaves may furnish cheap labour for a time; but in a country like America, where there are so many good openings for mere physical power, so many chances of the labourer bettering his condition and acquiring property, is it likely, Sir, that the present state of things will continue long?

Again, it is not to Lancashire alone (not to mention China) that we must look for the consumption of E. I. cotton in the future. And this brings me to a cheering feature in our trade, viz. the great increase of shipments to the Continent of Europe. This has been very marked since the opening of the Suez Canal, and there seems every reason to believe that it will continue. In former times the Continent was supplied chiefly through Liverpool, but in future the bulk of our shipments will probably go direct, and we may confidently look for an extension of this trade—a trade in which, for some time at least, we need not fear the competition of American cotton, as the description most used and preferred on the Continent are the lower kinds of East Indian, rather than finer descriptions.

At this moment two grim, black monsters come forth from the bowels of the earth and threaten Lancashire with the destruction of her manufacturing supremacy—coal and iron. What effect their position may have in changing the course of the cotton trade we can only speculate upon at present. It may be that the Continent will be able to spin and weave cheaper than England, and that the world will be supplied with manufactures from the looms of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It may be that Bombay will be able to work up all its own cotton and that of its neighbours, Madras and Bengal, cheaper than it can be done in Europe, and this city and Colaba become on a small scale the Liverpool, Manchester, and Blackburn of the future; yes, when coal from the coal fields of Chanda will be sent to Newcastle—when Macaulay's New Zealander will be packing his portfolio to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. But all this is in the remote future.

"Ye unborn ages crowd not on my soul!"

There are many things (not to mention Dr. Cumming) between us and those times; and, instead of speculating on them, let us do what we can to improve our position in the present and in the immediate future. We have a large trade in an article which is the concomitant of civilization, and the demand for which must increase as civilization spreads on this planet. We are favourably placed for producing this article, the facilities for its transport are increasing day by day, and though at present we cannot say that it is a profitable thing to many, there is no reason why it should not be so in the future as it has been in the past, no reason why, in the long run, we should not defy the competitions of the world. No reason but one.

There is one blot on our cotton trade; one evil element which, if the trade is ruined, will have been the chief instrument in working that ruin. The trade as far as the natives are concerned is not always honest. It is often a lie. A bale of cotton marked as Fair Dhollerah is opened at Liverpool, and lo! it contains sweepings of an inferior growth. You pay for cotton, and you receive—dirt and stones.

Though it is hard, up-hill work, let us still persevere in our endeavours to make the trade honest, to strip from it the encumbrances of fraud and double-dealing, and vexatious petty trickery which surround it, and I have no doubt but that the clouds will pass away and a bright future be in store for "Dhollera the Fair."—

Bombay, 23rd August. C. P.

RESTING-SHEDS AT THE SONAPORE BURNING GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention of the rich folks of the community concerned to a Prabhu's letter published in the *Times* of the 20th instant, in order that they may act on the hint contained therein, and thus save themselves from a public scandal. I think nothing will reflect greater credit on a member of that community than the construction of a resting-shed at the Sonapore Burning Ground for its use as its own property. The amount required for the purpose is Rs. 1,500, the sum actually spent on a first-class construction of the kind on the spot. We believe that one man among the Prabhus can singly afford to furnish this amount if he has but the will.

X. Y.

23rd August.

AN ALLEGORY.

Jam satis terris, nivis atque dire.

ENOUGH, enough, O iron God
Of Retribution, stay thy hand!
Already has thy presaged wrath
Alarmed the land.

Alarmed the merchants, lest that age
Of grinning Panic back be brought
When Banias sly by redrafts chased
Their country sought:

When Phantom mianows in the place,
Of golden fish turned out to be,
And Bubble schemers ventured to
Reclaim the sea.

As Neptune soon tore up the piles
Which were to limit his domain,
So Fortune treated those who sought
Illicit gain.

The golden stream had many woo'd
And many won with tempting food,
Then ebbing, left them portionless.
Uxorious flood!

The griffin may perchance have heard
How Britons bartered soul for gold,
What prayers they made at Premchund's shrine,
And then were sold.

What voice can save the maddened cits
From rushing to a ruin sure?
What prayers Cottonia's favour gain?
A fatal lure!

Can no one expiate the crime
Of over-speculation? Then
Like native dealers, let's combine
As Englishmen.

Fair Fortune, cloyed with too much play
Perchance may show a smiling face,
No longer asked with fickle chance
To run a race.

Then welcome, Combination, to
This island, racked with so much grief,
We'll bravely meet the Bania pest
With thee, our chief.

R. M.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Chowpatty on Tuesday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last week nearly 588 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE PORTUGUESE FERNANDEZ.—Fernandez, the clerk who was shot, was much better yesterday morning, though he still lies in a precarious state.

THE WEATHER AT SURAT.—A correspondent in Surat states that there was no rain last week at that station, and that the heat was intense.

THE BURIALS BILL.—We learn that the Mofussil Parsees have already sent memorials to H. E. the Governor in Council against the Burials Bill.

CIVIL SURGEON AT MUSCAT.—Dr. A. S. Jayakar, who has been appointed Acting Civil Surgeon at Muscat, leaves Bombay to-day by the steam-ship Cashmere.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—We learn that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who left Bombay on the 18th inst., reached Rajcote on the 24th.

DENGUE AND SCARLET FEVER AT VEERUMGAUM.—According to a correspondent of a native comtemporary, dengue and scarlet fever are raging at Veerumgaum.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMER CASHMERE.—The steamer Cashmere, which was to leave for the Persian Gulf yesterday, has been detained till to-day on account of the non-arrival of the English Mail.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday thirteen cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 10th September next.

ACCOMMODATION FOR REPORTERS.—We ought ere this to have acknowledged the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in providing ample accommodation for the representatives of the Press in his, the first division, Court.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of a Hindoo named Baboo Bhickoo, whose body was found floating in the Nacoda's tank. The enquiry stands adjourned till Saturday next.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Dadur on the body of Martha Annie Meagher, woman. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by apoplexy, the result of excessive drinking.

FLOGGING.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Ladoo Bhicoo was charged with stealing a silver chain, and Hurrychund Ramjee with stealing a brass water-cock. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes each.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Mohideen Emam and Balloo Wittoo were charged with stealing a piece of iron, the property of Government, and were on conviction each sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 24th August, was 49 feet 6 tenths, the total raiufall up to same date being 56 inches 33 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 6 tenths, and the total raiufall 31 inches 29 cents.

A CASE UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—A Hindoo named Purshotum Muckon was charged the other day before Mr. Little, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, with adulterating cotton with dirt, &c. He was convicted and fined Rs. 200, and the cotton was ordered to be confiscated.

THEFT IN A PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.—A Parsee named Ruttonjee Pestonjee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a quantity of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 20, from the door of a Parsee fire-temple, and was on conviction sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW PARSEE SECT.—From several letters that have recently appeared in the *Bombay Summachar* it seems that there is a sect at present living somewhere beyond Cabool known by the name of "Shapoos," and from the manners and customs observed by them it is supposed that they are Zoroastrians.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—John McKnight, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Boorer, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

KAIRA.—A correspondent writes from Kaira—"Last week there was no rain at all in the district. Several people are yet suffering from dengue fever. At a meeting of the Local Fund Committee, held on the 12th inst., it was resolved to abolish the toll-tax. The railway from Anund to Dakore will be ready in a few days."

REFUSING TO PAY FARE.—William Gaunt, a seaman, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with refusing to pay his legal fare due by him for the hire of a public conveyance, and was fined three rupees, or in default to suffer a week's imprisonment. The money, if recovered, is to be paid to complainant, Moorar Appa.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Govind Mansjee, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle on the Esplanade Road in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Mugdoom Badalabux. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment in the County Jail.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution concerning the death of a Parsee, aged about forty-five years, by name Dosabhoy Pestonjee, who lately arrived from Kurrachee, for the purpose of joining his family at Surat. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well on the Esplanade.

THE LOVE-GROVE NUISANCE CASE.—We are told that the application made on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Green on behalf of the Justices of Bombay was refused without reference to the preparation of minutes of decree. His Lordship said that if the Justices felt aggrieved by his decision they could appeal, and thereupon Mr. Marriott asked for a week's extension of the time in which appeals should be brought forward. The request was granted.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA IN NATIVE SWEETMEAT.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed Shateo Nursoo and Mahadoo Gunnak, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first on a charge of administering to Raju, woman, a stupefying drug, to wit, dhatura, with intent to commit theft; and the second with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

THE GAEKWARI LAND CUSTOMS AT GHARA.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* complains of the tyrannical conduct of the farmer of the Gaekwari Land Customs at Ghara. When the Taptee gets full in the mousoon, the people going from Surat toward Bodhan are obliged to use boats. Beyond a place called Ashwini Kumar the territory of the Gaekwar commences. The first Customs station is Waracha. The Customs farmer here is an upright person, and levies the duty according to the scale laid down. The next station in that of Ghara. The farmer of this place detains travellers for a long time before he makes his appearance, asks what he pleases for allowing the dutiable and other articles the travellers may have with them, insists on being paid what is demanded, and assaults and forcibly detains those who remonstrate with him for his injust demands. A complaint on this subject was made to the Gaekwar some time ago, but no redress has yet been granted.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers, and especially of the merchants of Poona and outstations, to an advertisement in another column of the Elphinstone Landing and Shipping Company, who, we are glad to see, have now made arrangements to send parcels to England and to receive parcels from England at nearly one-half of the rates hitherto charged. The above firm are the agents for Captain Cockburn's United Service Agency Society in London, who are well known all over India, and we hope the advantages that have now been offered to the public by this company will be crowned with success.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Evezard, has been for some days engaged in the investigation of a charge of criminal breach of trust, preferred against a Mr. Roach, an apothecary attached to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, by a Marwaree firm of established reputation in this place. Mr. Roach is accused of having fraudulently made away with a bond for Rs. 380 which he had passed to this firm in April 1871, and which had been entrusted to him to enter the payment of an instalment thereon. The magistrate's decision will be given on Monday next, and as Mr. Roach contends that he is a British-born subject, he will, in all probability, be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which will be held in Bombay next month, should the magistrate consider that the evidence is sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case against the accused.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—29TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

SHORT CAUSE FOR ARGUMENT.

361-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjivundass Madhowdass and another v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee—Keir, Prescott, and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

875-70—Jefferson and Payne—Fatimabibee, &c., v. Sha Vundravundass Yijlall—Mody.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Avevyhuldass Cheegondass v. Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coosna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Sabeba and another v. Moorar Poonja—Leathes and Crawford.

1177-68—Binnington, Hore, and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v. Khoja Balloo Khan, &c., and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICES GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Sulliman Soomar v. Memon Abba Thass—Judge. Part heard.

693-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Koosowjee Jadowjee and others v. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

704-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Khatao Muccunjee v. Esan bin Kalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

821-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedabai, widow v. Hajee Sullamon Tyab—Dallas and Lynch.

861-70—Tyabjee—Moulvi Hajee Abdool, &c., v. Hajee Cosman Jan Mahomed—Jefferson and Payne.

920-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedbhoy Rathising and others v. Mugonlall Hurgovundass and others—Thacker and Chalk

944-70—Tyabjee—Assoo Mohonsee and another v. Burjorjee Framjee Patel—Dallas and Lynch.

775-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Rutnashwer Veshwashwer v. Candass Muncharam—C. Tyabjee, and Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

511-71—Keir, Prescott, and Winter—Heeragur Tullockgur v. Soorapabai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

552-71—C. Tyabjee—Monarjee Poonja v. Damodhur Madhowjee Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebanee, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo de Azavido and another v. Petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

921-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cooverjee Pragjee and another v. Mungesh Purshotum and others—No appearance.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sabass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v. Narron Mooljee and another—Binnington, Hore, and Langley.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CHINA, 1,047 tons, Captain R. Mossman, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE SHIP MYSTIC BELLE, 754 tons, Captain F. Burnham, arrived on the 27th instant from Liverpool (May 10th) with a cargo of 1,037 tons coals, belonging to the G. I. P. R. Co. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE DAVINA, 425 tons, Captain H. Leisk, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (June 25) with a cargo of rice, and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Williams and Mr. C. A. Lidstone. The captain of the barque reports having encountered rough weather down the Bay of Bengal, during which he lost one boat, split several sails, sprung maintopsail yard and fore-topmasthead.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain A. Smart, arrived on the 27th instant from Kurrachee (August 24th) with a cargo of 22 bales cotton, 886 bales wool, 63 packages indigo, 54 bundles skins, 362 bags grain, 58 bags rice, 25 bags medicine, 24 dubbers ghee, 2 bundles silk, 1 case Sind work, 4 cases wine, and 1 case books. The following is the transhipment cargo from Kurrachee for different ports:—95 bales cotton, 38 bales wools, 19 bales hides, 1 barrel beer, and 4 packages merchandise.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			AUG.—SEPT.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.		Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6	57 m	3 1	Thursday 29	1 25 m	3 7
8	13 a	1 1		2 5 a	0 5
9	50 m	3 9	Friday 30	2 39 m	3 10
9	20 a	1 8		3 55 a	1 3
10	28 m	4 6	Saturday..... 31	3 35 m	4 5
10	10 a	2 6		4 36 a	2 2
10	58 m	5 0	Sunday 1	4 19 m	5 0
10	50 a	3 3		5 5 a	3 1
11	25 m	5 6	Monday..... 2	4 56 m	5 4
11	11 a	5 11		5 35 a	3 10
11	54 m	5 11	Tuesday..... 3	5 31 m	5 8
11	55 a	4 6		6 3 a	4 7
.....		.....	Wednesday ... 4	6 0 m	5 10
0	18 a	6 2		6 27 a	5 2

Moon—New, 3rd, 6h. 43m. A.M.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GRELONG, 1,216 tons, Captain G. J. Babot, arrived yesterday from China, (August 3rd) with the following cargo:—From Hongkong—1 box specie, 1 box gold leaves, 1 box silver leaves ware, 1,635 packages tea, 30 boxs silk piece goods, 420 packages silk, 1,000 rolls and 18 packages China ware, 150 bags sugar, 1,480 half tubs and 120 bags sugar candy, 473 cases cassia, 135 boxes bangles, 7 boxes white copper, 53 boxes brass leaves, 19 boxes false pearls, 10 boxes vermillion, 14 boxes beads, 2 boxes slippers, 28 packages old copper, 1 box copper ware, 18 bags old brass, 8 bags old brass nails, 1 package silk umbrellas, 5 cases paper, 2 packages cigars, 1 box scale, 1 box tinleaf, 1 box feather fans, 2 boxs brass buttons, 2 bales Japan copper, 1 box peppermint, 1 box grass cloth, 1 box preserves, and 1 box turbans. From Singapore—50 slabs tin, 75 boxes benjamin, 85 bags stick lac, 1 box nutmegs, 1 box mace, 2 packages medicine, 56 bags betelnuts, and 1 box account books. From Calcutta—1 bale cotton piece goods. From Madras—5 cases cigars, and 3 bales twist; and the following passengers:—Mr. E. H. Ensor, Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee, and one deck passenger.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

YESTERDAY a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held—the Hon. Mr. Bythell in the chair. Mr. Kittridge started a discussion by suggesting some verbal amendments on the new Eastern trade bill of lading, inwards, to Liverpool via Suez Canal, but the following motion proposed by the Chairman was adopted:—

"That this Chamber having considered the report of the Committee of Management on the subject of a bill of lading for steam ships from Bombay to Liverpool passing through the Suez Canal and the form of bill of lading submitted therewith, approves the same and resolves that the said form be adopted as the standard bill of lading of this port for shipments to Liverpool via Suez Canal."

THE COLABA COMPANY.

A LARGELY attended meeting of shareholders of the Colaba Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts to the 30th June 1872, and sanction the declaration of a dividend; to appoint two directors in the place of those who retired by rotation, and to elect two additional directors; and to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. Mr. E. M. Fogo, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The criminal misappropriation of Rs. 24,491 by Cassimbhoy Bundoo, the company's cashier for the collection of bills, was expected to raise a stormy discussion at the meeting. Some discussion did take place in which Mr. Anstey took a part; but the difficulty was got over by the secretaries and treasurers offering to bear the loss. The Hon. Mr. Mayhew proposed that the amount of defalcation should be equally divided between the secretaries and the shareholders, the latter of whom, however, decided by a majority of votes that it should fall wholly upon the former. The directors' report (with the omission of paras 12 and 13 relating to the defalcation) and the statement of accounts were adopted and passed; and a dividend of Rs. 77 per share was declared. Captain Henry and Mr. C. F. Farran were re-elected directors, and the appointment as directors of Mr. E. M. Fogo and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy by the board was confirmed. Messrs. Khatao Macoonjee and Soonderdas Mooljee were elected additional directors as recommended by the board. Messrs. Jehangir Gustadjee and S. W. Read were re-elected auditors. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, secretaries and treasurers, and the general manager of the company, Mr. Brooks, for the zeal and energy with which they had discharged their duties, with an expression of the shareholders' hope that they would do their best to promote and further the interest of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. A full report will be published hereafter.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the most homœopathic advice and by the skill and experience of the inventor, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

HOW PURCHASERS AT SHERIFF'S SALES MAY LOSE THEIR PROPERTY.

LUXMIBAI AND OTHERS VS. KESHOWRAM BAPOOJEE AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green delivered the following important judgment in the above suit. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Junardhun Gopall, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Austey, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the defendants.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN said—This is a suit by Luxmibai, the widow of one Gungadhur Ramchunder Joshee, deceased, and her two infant grandsons, Moreshwur Chintamon and Bhasker Chintamon, against Keshowram Bapoojee, against Chintamon Gungadhur (the only son of the plaintiff Luxmibai, by her late husband, and the father of the two infant plaintiffs) and against Henry Gamble, as assignee in insolvency of the estate of the defendant Chintamon Gungadhur. The plaint prays that the plaintiff Luxmibai may be declared entitled to a life interest in certain ground with a dwelling-house upon it in Coombartookda Lane, in the island of Bombay, with remainder in perpetuity to the plaintiffs Moreshwur and Bhasker Chintamon and such male issue as may hereafter be born to the defendant Chintamon, and that the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the case may require. The plaint alleges that the deceased Gungadhur Ramchunder was in his lifetime entitled (amongst other property) to the ground and house in Coombartookda Lane (the said properties being his self-acquired property), that he died on or about the 13th day of March 1867, having by a Marathi will dated the day previous devised the Coombartookda property (with other property) to his wife, the plaintiff Luxmibai, for her life, and after her death to his grandson, the plaintiff Moreshwur Chintamon, and such other sons of Chintamon Gungadhur as should be thereafter born, equally amongst them. The testator also directed that during the life of Luxmibai, and until his grandsons should be of age, his son Chintamon was to carry on the business and transactions appertaining to his estate. The plaint further states that since the death of Gungadhur Ramchunder another son had been born to the defendant Chintamon, namely the plaintiff Bhasker Chintamon; that under and in execution of a decree of this Court, made on the 11th July 1868, in a suit (No. 369 of 1865) in which the defendant Keshowram Bapoojee was plaintiff and the defendant Chintamon Gungadhur was defendant, for the payment of Rs. 13,666-12, with interest and costs, a prohibitory order, dated the 12th November 1868, was issued, attaching the right, title, and interest of the defendant Chintamon Gungadhur in (amongst other properties) the Coombartookda property, and on the 14th September 1871 the same property was sold by auction under a further order of the Court in that behalf and was purchased by the defendant Keshowram Bapoojee, who claimed to be absolutely entitled to the same. One object of the original plaint (which was accepted on the 20th April 1871, and was amended on the 18th January 1872, and re-amended on the 18th April 1872) was to stay the sale of the property by the Sheriff, which had been advertised to take place on the 25th of the same month of April 1871, and on the 21st April 1871 a rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the sale was, on the application of the plaintiff Luxmibai (who was then the sole plaintiff on the record), the infant plaintiffs having been since added by amendment) made by this Court. On the 27th July 1871 cause was shown against the rule on behalf of the defendant Keshowram Bapoojee, and the same was discharged with costs. The counsel for the plaintiffs stated that the grounds on which the learned judge discharged the rule were those of delay in making the application, and that it did not appear that the person whose right, title, and interest were attached, viz., Chintamon Gungadhur, had no right, title, and interest, inasmuch as in the event of the death of his infant sons, intestate and without issue, he would be their heir. The learned counsel has pointed out that at the time of the order discharging the rule, viz. on the 27th July 1871, the report of the case of *Ramchandra Tantra Das* v. *Dharmo Narrayen Chuckerbutty*, 7 Bengal Report, page 341 (which is the decision of five judges of the Calcutta High Court) had not appeared. In that case it was decided that the interest of an heir according to Hindu law expectant on the death of a widow in possession is not liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree under section 205 of the Civil Procedure Code. Admitting that the learned judge who made the order of the 27th July 1871 was in error in allowing the second objection to the rule *nisi* being made absolute, yet there was a *prima facie* suspicious aspect about the plaintiff Luxmibai's case as then presented, which, coupled with the delay, might well warrant him in refusing by an interim order to stay the further execution of the decree. The rule for an injunction having been thus discharged the sale was proceeded with, and, as I have mentioned, completed on the 14 h September 1871, and the defendant Keshowram Bapoojee became the purchaser of the property for the sum of Rs. 1,100. At the hearing of the suit (which commenced on the 8th and was resumed on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th and 18th days of July last) the following issues were settled:— 1 Whether the property mentioned and described in para. 1 of the plaint (the Coombartookda property) was the self-acquired property of the deceased Gungadhur

THE KHAIRWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE WIDOW.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following interesting letter from Ahmedabad, of date 26th August :—

A very interesting event took place yesterday in the capital of Guzerat. The reformed party had the pleasure of celebrating the marriage of a respectable Hindu widow. A short narrative of what took place previous to the wedding is worthy of being recorded.

There is a village named Khairwada, in the Broach collectorate, not very far from the railway station of Pallee. The girls' school of the village was conducted by a young widow named Jivkore of Khadayata, Vanya caste. She fell in love with a schoolmaster named Lulloobhai of the same caste. Last year there was a near prospect of joining in a legal marriage, but some unforeseen occurrences caused a failure of their scheme. As time passed their love grew more intense. They determined to brave the indignation of relatives and the terrors of excommunication. Notwithstanding all efforts to keep the matter secret the mother of the widow obtained knowledge of her intentions, and consequently kept a strict watch over her. At last a bold plan of escape was contrived. The intended husband sent a palanquin with bearers to fetch her away. The palanquin and bearers arrived in Kairwada in the first week of last month. In order to lull suspicion it was given out that they belonged to some Chief proceeding to the shrine of Krishna at Dwarka. But the real object of the expedition was somehow discovered by the villagers, and they compelled the party to flee from the place. The widow (her age is about 18 years) was closely shaved, cruelly tortured, removed to a neighbouring village, and confined in a room under lock and chain. Her disappointed lover applied to the magisterial authorities for help, representing that Jivkore was illegally confined by her relatives and others and that her life was in danger. Upon due enquiry his representations appeared to be true. The prejudice against remarriage of widows is so deep that most probably she would not have been allowed to live for many months, or she might have been induced to commit suicide in order to escape from the violence and hardships to which she was subjected.

A body of police, consisting of ten horse and twenty foot, headed by the city inspector of Broach, was ordered to obtain her release. This little army marched with all secrecy and speed to the spot where the victim was groaning helplessly. They left Broach at about ten P.M. and reached the place at about noon next day. After some trouble they discovered the house in which she had been concealed. The doors were not opened till the police threatened to break them, and Jivkore was not brought out from her prison till the police inspector earnestly declared that he would enter the house and search it. They were also able to apprehend two of her persecutors. They were all brought to Broach, where the magistrate set the widow at liberty and committed the two accused to the Sessions for trial. The trial is to commence in a day or two at Broach.

Meanwhile Jivkore and her lover Lulloobhai came up to Ahmedabad in order to be married at once. They were hospitably received by the reformed party, and all necessary assistance was given to them.

The wedding took place at the house of Mr. Raghunath Janardhun, secretary of the Ahmedabad Municipality. It was a scene truly interesting and novel. The reformers took the precaution of not making a show of the affair, nor to offend, as far as possible, the orthodox community by making it an occasion of triumph. They went to work in all seriousness and a spirit of humility and love. The marriage rites were performed by Brahmin priests in the presence of many respectable persons, among whom were Rao Bahadoor Shett Becherdas Ambaidas, Mr. Fernandez, the Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadoors Gopalrao Hurry and Bolanath Sarabhai, Rao Sahib Motilal Mahipuram, Messrs. Runchorlal Chotalal, Navalram Luxmilal, Dwarkadas Chitnis, Heerachund Vakil, and others, the total number of native gentlemen and students present being about one hundred and fifty. There was a large crowd of curious spectators outside on the road, but they caused no disturbance. When the hands of the bride and bridegroom were about to be joined, the former felt so much affected that tears ran down her cheeks. With the exception of a few cruel hearts, all the spectators felt sympathy for her. To the great disappointment of those who hate and deride the innovation no procession took place. The whole affair ended as quietly as it had begun. There were no tom-toms or other barbarous music, the company being enlivened by a few skilled songsters. The ceremony terminated with the usual distribution of pan sooparee and flowers.

The newly-married couple left Ahmedabad for Broach this morning in order to give evidence at the approaching trial. Jivkore is quite willing to forgive her persecutors and will be sorry to see her relatives punished in the event of their conviction.

There is a great commotion in the town to-day on account of this marriage, and the officiating priests are in danger of excommunication. Jivkore and Lulloobhai are already excommunicated. The former is heir to moveable property worth about Rs 15,000, but will probably be robbed of all by her relatives.

PETITION FROM THE TOBACCO MERCHANTS.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor in Council, Bombay.

The Memorial of the Importers, Merchants, and Wholesale Warehousemen of the Tobacco Department, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay.

RESPECTFULL SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists beg to approach your Excellency in Council with sentiments of profound respect and confidence in submitting the subjoined Memorial for the kind consideration of your Excellency in Council.

That your Memorialists are informed that a bill, called the New Municipal Act, for the city of Bombay, is now before your Excellency in Council and will shortly become law, in which it is proposed to incorporate the Tobacco Department, conducted at present under Act IV. of 1857, to which transfer they beg, with very great respect, to demur, for various reasons, affecting the interest of your Memorialists.

That in the first place Memorialists object to the conversion of the special duty on tobacco into Town Duty, which requires large capital, in order to pay for the goods at once on arrival, which is an absolute impossibility, whereas under the present system (which suits the means of your Memorialists) tobacco is consigned to them by the growers on credit and the money remitted gradually as they sell it to the retailers on credit for one, two, or three months' time, as the case may be, and the bales must be warehoused for the purpose prior to the payment of special duty.

That Memorialists will illustrate a case in point for the information of your Excellency. In 1847 the imperial duty on tobacco (which is now lent to the Municipality) was made Town Duty, and from the wholesale smuggling carried on at the time Government had to revert to the present system of warehousing the goods on account of the loss of revenue to the department, after a trial of three months.

That Memorialists will offer no opposition to the revision of Act IV. of 1857, provided it be left as it is, separate for the Tobacco Department alone, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs as a general department competent to deal with the question and not mixed up with any other department.

That Memorialists dissent altogether from the recommendation of Mr. Norman, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, which is that there should be no licence at all, when tobacco can be hawked, and for the transfer of the Tobacco Department to the Bunder Fees Department or to the Municipality, Memorialists being antagonistic to their mode of doing business, as Mr. Norman's conception is at variance with facts which has been already tried as follows.

Inasmuch as that one rupee licence is no licence at all, and no protection to the revenue, tobacco being hawked under it already all over Bombay by 200 beedi women and 600 retailers, half the number more than sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants, the result is that tobacco is at this moment a drug in the market and no increase in the revenue for want of protection.

That any modification in Act IV. of 1857 tending to make the licence Rs. 50 each, and special duty Rs. 10 per Indian maund on tobacco, will keep smugglers out of the market carrying 4 Indian maunds of 80 tolas to the seer to their petty shops, repeated constantly during the day by passengers, which is an abuse of the privilege to carry the above for personal use, and which the framers of the Act never contemplated, would become fraudulent. The revenue under Act IV. of 1857 revised by warehousing the bales, as stated, will yield a revenue at least of 2 lacs or more annually. 400 of the licences now issued are for petty smuggling, the Rs. 50 licence will be a test and qualification.

That under all the circumstances your Excellency in Council will be good enough to enact a special measure for the Tobacco Department under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs,—And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

EBRAM JETTA ; and all the other Merchants.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

THE second day's proceedings came to an end on Monday evening ; and, as we anticipated, gave better results. The day was anything but favourable to good shooting ; but nevertheless some remarkable good scores were made. At the pool target, Color Sergeant Tuck, 56th Regiment, scored 17 bull's eyes in 25 shots. In the course of the day he made the number up to 24, and now stands at the head of the pool shots with a score of 34 bull's eyes. Mr. A. Smith is second, with 26. For the Rifle Oake, not yet completed, Captain Battiscombe, R. A., stands first, with 49 points,—a remarkable fine score,—and Captain Salmond, 1-21st Regiment, is second, with 47 marks. But there is some report against him having fired illegally, i. e, having fired at 500 yards before he qualified according to the conditions of the match, to shoot there. For the Merchants' Prizes he made the very good score of 35 points ; and he has won the Northern India Silver Medal with a score of 33 points ; Mr. Nicholetts is second with 32, and Major Clarke, 3rd, with 31. For the Parbutteea Stakes, Sergeant Major Moore, 56th Regiment, is at the top with a score of 43 ; and Mr. A. Smith is second with 40. Captain Salmond is first for the second stage, Celerity and Precision Contest, with 37 marks ; and Mr. Smith second with 35. In both of those matches we may, however, hear of better scores being made to-day. In the Rifle Gathering Stakes, at 400 yards, Lt. Tintall, 68th Regt., and Lt. Stanley, same corps, stand at the top with 19 points each, and there are many scores of 18 and 17. The second stage of the Kirkee Stakes produced very inferior shooting. The best score in 7 rounds is 15. For the Rifle Derby at 200 yards Lt.-Col. Laughton made 19 points, and we have heard that the same gentleman would have won the Officers' Plate only that he hit the wrong target by mistake, Major Clarke, therefore, is the winner. Captains Warings and Hood made 18 marks each for the Derby at 200 yards, and we believe the Paymaster Sergeant of the 56th Regiment made the same score.

To-day the competitions for the Deccan Challenge Cup and the Poona Cup take place. These events ought to attract a large number of spectators, and we trust the weather will keep fine for the occasion.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE official reports pronounce the agricultural prospects of Oudh to be very promising and prices to be everywhere falling.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY has complained to the Madras Government that emigrant-recruiting has been prohibited in certain districts. Lord Hobart has explained to His Excellency that this step has been necessitated by the prevalence of cholera in those districts.

THE OVERLAND MAILS FOR MADRAS.—We are glad to learn that during the short stay of Mr. Percy at Bombay, he has done some good in expediting the delivery of the overland mails at Madras. During the voyage of the steamer from Aden to Bombay the sea-assorters will in future assort all packets, &c., and immediately on the arrival of the mails at Madras window ticket holders will be furnished with their packets without the least delay. By this change the proposed arrangement of having a railway travelling post office from Arconum to Madras will be done away with.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS BY THE KING OF BURMAH.—It is not unusual for those who look upon the King of Burmah as an ill-used man to tax Major Sladen with having violated the terms of our treaty, by refusing to allow his Majesty to import fire-arms for the defence of his kingdom. But, as the *Rangoon Mail* pertinently remarks, it should not be forgotten that the King's request was for *a hundred rifled cannon.* As the King of Burmah has no enemies to defend himself against, beyond dacoits and vermin of sorts, rifled cannon were (not entirely without reason) held to be hardly necessary for the safety of his Majesty.—*Pioneer.*

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Moonshee Newul Kishore, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbar*, narrates at great length a chapter of accidents which lately befell him, and a contemporary summarizes the narration. It appears that the Moonshee was going somewhere and borrowed an elephant to ride. To mount the beast he got on a wall—and fell off. His back was hurt. The Moonshee then mounted his horse, and rode to the village of Bussee. Here another elephant was waiting for him, and he got upon it—and the elephant fell down. The Moonshee's legs and arms were hurt. He then came home again. "There would," says our sagacious contemporary, "appear to be a singular fatality connected with Moonshee Newul Kishore's riding elephants."

TRAGEDY AT INDORE.—We are sorry to hear of a shocking murder committed in the Nujeeb lines at Indore. It seems that a Nujeeb named Shaikh Kulloo was found asleep at his post, and was duly reported to his superior officer ; but as the man bore a good character, he was pardoned, and warned to be more careful in future. A few nights later however he was found again asleep at his post, by a Nujeeb named Sheo Narain ; the circumstance being reported early in the morning to a Duffadar (Shabaz Khan). Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Shabaz Khan was sitting in a room preparing his hookah, when Shaikh Kulloo came in and begged that the Duffadar would not report him. The latter said he must do so, upon which Shaikh Kulloo drew a sword which was concealed under his left arm, and approaching the Duffadar from behind, with one cut almost severed his head from the body. The murderer then ran out, and was met by Sheo Narain who closed with him, but received some cuts, not of a dangerous nature, and another Nujeeb coming to his assistance, the murderer was at length secured. We are glad to be able to add that he has been tried and sentenced to be hanged. Both Sheo Narain and Nundram the Nujeeb who came to Sheo Narain's assistance, acted most courageously, and are entitled to much praise for so speedily disarming the murderer.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

IT is gratifying to know that during his stay at Berhampore, Mr. Campbell paid a visit to the well-known Maharani Sarnomoye, and paid her the compliment of saying that she was the best subject in the Bengal Presidency.—*Englishman.*

AN ALLIGATOR.—Within the last fortnight a large alligator has been committing great havoc at Ulubaria. Three cows, their keeper, and a woman, have been carried away. The district police are attempting to destroy the mischievous visitor.—*Ibid.*

REDUCTION OF ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Under the present table of fees, an attorney is allowed two hundred rupees as costs, *upon proceedings on a mortgage where the principal does not exceed one thousand rupees*, until the date of decree, including taxation ; but the Chief Justice intends to reduce the amount to a hundred and ten rupees and six annas, and has accordingly called for the opinion of the Attorneys' Association, at the same time informing the members that in case they refuse to accept the reduced table of fees, the Court will recommend to the Government of India the passing of an enactment empowering the Calcutta Small Cause Court to try such suits. There was, on last Saturday evening, a meeting of the Association held to determine this important question.—*Ibid.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SAILORS' HOME, CALCUTTA.—On Friday evening last a grand musical entertainment was given to the inmates of the Sailors' Home. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The Rev. Mr. Bromehead, Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, occupied the chair, and as the piano had not arrived, he proposed that to assist in keeping every one in good humour they should have a few songs till the piano came. One of the sailors then sang, "Do you see any green in my eye?" The ladies and gentlemen then took up the singing, and a quartett, entitled "Home," was being sung, when the piano arrived. On its arrival, a sailor sang out, "Three cheers for the piano!" and the whole of the audience vociferously joined in the cheers. The quartett was then recommenced, Mrs. Avery presiding at the piano. A number of duetts and other songs followed, the whole concluding with "God save the Prince of Wales" and "God save the Queen," after which the Rev. Mr. Bromehead addressed the sailors and reminded them of their duty in attending church. He told them that St. John's Church was, as it were, a seamen's church, for it was close to the shore, and about a stone's throw from the Sailors' Home ; and assured them that if they attended, they would be welcome.—*Ibid.*

THE JUNIOR CIVILIANS MEMORIAL.

HOME DEPARTMENT, GENERAL.—No 100 OF 1872.

To His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of Argyll, K. T. H. M.'s Secy. of State for India.

SIMLA, 15th July 1872.

MY LORD DUKE.—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's despatch No. O dated the 1st June last, transmitting to us the orders of H. M.'s Government on the memorial of the Junior Civil Servants in the N. W. Provinces and the Non-Regulation Provinces, forwarded with our Despatch No. 2463, dated the 5th January 1872.

2. Your Grace has assumed that we admit the general accuracy of the statements of the memorialists, and it is true that in forwarding the memorial we did not point out the many instances in which the allegations contained therein were directly contrary to fact. We thought that as the grounds set forth, on which the grievances of the memorialists were based, concerned transactions peculiarly within the knowledge of your Grace, it would be unbecoming in us to state the exact facts, or comment upon the results of your Grace's own proceedings.

3. For instance, your Grace is aware that the representations circulated by the Civil Service Commissioners as to the average salaries of Covenanted Civilians, under which representations the memorialists aver that they were induced to take service under our Government, were not made at the request of the Government of India, but under your Grace's instructions and those of your Grace's predecessors in the office of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India. We consider this a most important point, and shall allude to it further in a later part of the present Despatch.

4. We would take the opportunity here to observe, that if the return of officers in the settlement Department to their regular duties will cause a block in promotion, the temporary abstraction of these officers from their duties must have been the cause of temporary promotion to many of the memorialists, who can hardly be considered aggrieved by a measure which has, in fact, given them for a time higher salaries than they would otherwise have received.

5. With regard to the allegations mentioned in para. 3 of your Grace's Despatch under reply, we would respectfully observe that during the year mentioned vacancies were perpetually occurring in the Upper Provinces which it was absolutely necessary should be filled up. There were no Covenanted Civil Servants available in India, and it was incumbent on us to appoint other persons who were at hand, in order that Her Majesty's service might be properly carried on. The memorialists appear to think that these posts should have been kept vacant for them for one or two years while they were qualifying themselves to fill them. If it could have been shown that a single Covenanted Civil Servant had been kept out of employ while we were nominating officers of the Staff Corps and Uncovenanted persons to posts which he was competent to fill, such a fact might have constituted a real cause of grievance. But no such case has, to our knowledge, ever occurred, and we respectfully represent that we were bound to provide for the administration of the public service even at the risk of the future disappointment of the young gentlemen who were then pursuing their studies in England.

6. We are gratified to learn that your Grace concurs with us "that it would be inexpedient and objectionable to oust the Military and Uncovenanted incumbents of appointments in order to redress the grievances of Covenanted Civilians."

7. After a careful investigation into the causes which have retarded the promotion of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, not only in the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, but also in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, where no such causes as those alleged by the memorialists could have operated, we believe that the sole cause of the grievance complained of lies in the fact that H. M.'s Secretary of State, for reasons best known to H. M.'s Government, but not communicated to us, about ten years ago appointed to the Indian Civil Service a number of officers far in excess of the requirements of our administration. This was done in spite of strong remonstrances in despatches, in which we pointed out the results which must inevitably spring from such a measure, and which indeed are substantially the grievances now brought forward.

8. Having thus respectfully put before your Grace what we conceive to be the real aspect of the question, we beg to express our readiness immediately to carry out your Grace's instructions. In that spirit of economy which has won your Grace's commendation, we propose, "not to increase the salaries of the Junior Civil Servants in the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency without at the same time increasing their responsibilities" and supplying them with work of a nature commensurate with the higher emoluments which, under your Grace's orders, they will now receive.

9. Your Grace is aware, from recent correspondence, that we have been anxiously considering the question of the better development of those outlying portions of H. M.'s empire in India, the neglect of which has so long been a reproach to our administration. We propose to constitute wo new Commissions,—one for the better government of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelago ; the other for the Eastern Islands in the Mergui Archipelago under the recently appointed Chief Commissioner of Port Blair. We believe that we shall thus be able to provide a sufficiency of posts for the greater number of the memorialists, and that they will find ample scope for those talents which have not hitherto been employed to their or our satisfaction.

10. The principal drawback to this scheme—and one which we regret cannot be avoided—is the extreme unhealthiness of these islands. This, however, will find some compensation in the rapid promotion thereby held out in prospect to those whose constitutions may become acclimatised and accustomed to a fish diet. Moreover, there is every reason to expect that, under the influence of the good administration which cannot fail to be the effect of this measure, the sanitary conditions of these islands will rapidly improve, and these posts may perhaps become an object of ambition. Another, but minor, evil lies in the fact reported by the Geological Survey Department, that some of these islands are sinking, and may disappear into the sea ; but there is every reason to believe that other islands are proportionately rising, and that no practical difficulty will occur on this account.

11. We shall not require our Archipelagian officers to pass any special examination in the languages, as reported in our foreign Despatch No. 263, dated 8th May 1872. The languages are as numerous as the islands—several hundreds in number—and they seem to have but little connection with each other, except in the fact of their common Turanian origin, owing to the almost total absence of intercommunication. The details of the scheme will be separately reported for your Grace's approval.

12. We think that we have above clearly shown that the sole cause to which the extra expense involved in this scheme is attributable are the action of H. M.'s Government, first in holding out promises to candidates for the I dian Civil Service not founded on sufficient data ; and, secondly, in making the fulfilment of these promises impossible by appointing more officers to the service than there are posts available. In this view, we would respectfully submit that it would be the height of injustice to saddle the Indian tax-payer with the burden of these charges. We would earnestly urge that H. M.'s Government in England, which has originated the expense, should find the means of meeting it,—Parliament would no doubt be prepared to vote the necessary sums.

13. Our honourable colleague, Sir Richard Temple, does not concur in these conclusions. His minute is annexed. As he is about to leave India, he expresses his disinclination to throw upon the people of England charges incurred in this country. He would prefer to raise the income-tax to six pies in the rupee, or 3½ per cent., which, in his opinion, experience has proved can be borne without any discontent or difficulty. While fully appreciating the extreme ability with which these arguments have been urged, we are not convinced by them ; and we would again press upon your Grace to accept the conclusion which, after anxious consideration, we believe to be the only ones consistent with justice to the memorialists and to the vast empire.—We have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient humble Servants. (Signed.)

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Invention have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to Government of India in the Home Department :—

Mr. John Dickson Darry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, Loodianah, for raising material from excavations and throwing the same to spoil by means of a steam-engine and human labour.

Mr. G. M. Pullman, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in railway hotel, dining and sleeping carriages.

Mr. William Hayworth, No. 7, Lothbury, in the city of London, England, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvements in machinery for rolling tea leaf.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail.*)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GREAT preparations are being made at Nagasaki for the reception of the Mikado. The Government has prohibited the sale or mortgage of land to foreigners. The Mikado will, it is said, visit Europe after the termination of his present trip. The Government has announced its intention of paying the debts owing by princes to the priests. The s. s. Coila is high and dry ashore, in consequence of her (Japanese) engineers having been unable to stop her. Choleraic diarrhœa prevails in Yedo. No bullion is at present received for coinage, as the mint is undergoing repairs. The fraudulent imitation of trade labels by Japanese is much complained of.

The heat continues excessive at the north, and many deaths from sunstroke have occurred. The China-Japanese treaty has been finally arranged. Heavy rains have fallen at Peking. The defensive works at Taku and Tientsing are being rapidly pushed on. The flooded plains are not yet dry. The new foreign naval architect for the Kao-chang-meao arsenal has arrived at his post. The purchases of tea for the Russian market this season are nearly double those of last, owing to the establishment of steamer communication between Hankow and Odessa. The Yangtze has fallen, and Hankow and Kowkiang are now dry. Several cases of Rinderpest are reported from Shanghai.

The proposal to license brokers has caused some excitement. Nineteen thousand coolies struck work on the 25th July in order to obtain release of their headmen who had been imprisoned for refusing to take out licenses ; the Government stated that nothing would be done until they resumed. The strike ended on the 30th, and the headmen have since been released without payment. The King of Cambodia has visited Canton and Macao, and returned here a day or two since. A Debating Society and Philharmonic Society have been founded and are well supported. A duel took place on the 29th at Chinese Kowloung between Mr Chess, Consul for Spain, and Mr. Torre Bueno, ex-Consul at Macao for Peru. The latter was wounded.—A horticultural show will be held here next February.—Now forts are being built at Macao, and the coolie trade is as brisk as ever, steamers being now engaged in it.

THE PUNDRAPORE RESIDENCY.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

FEW events have caused so great a sensation among Indian officials as did the appearance of a 'Gazette' announcing the appointment of Captain Jones of the 27th Bengal Cavalry—the Junglywallahs—to the political agency of the Pundrapore State. The causes of an Afghan war had been more easily accounted for than the selection of a man who could not command an ounce of interest from head to tail of the service. The post was one of the most coveted appointments in India. Sir Rothie Murkus had, with tears in his eyes, refused the entreaties of a host of Gushingtons, Rattles, and Pendlows, whose genealogical trees might have convinced the most sceptical of their special fitness for the Pundrapore Residency. The same venerable statesman affirmed to his disappointed relatives that the wires were pulled by a hand which he could not venture to oppose. What was this mystery of the bidden hand ? All Calcutta talked of nothing else ; and from Cossipore to Garden Reach the wonderful appointment of Captain Jones to the Pundrapore Residency was in every body's mouth. No one had more reason to be surprised than the officer who was thus unexpectedly brought before the public. When Captain Jones was sole only interrogated by his Colonel in the presence of the brigadier and other field officers of the station, he declared, upon his honour as an officer and a gentleman, that he had not a single relative either in the Court of Directors or in the Board of Council—that he had never seen the Governor-General—and that he hardly knew the names of the members of Council or secretaries to Government. And upon cross-examination he was compelled to acknowledge that the only connection between his family and India arose from his uncle having kept a grocer's shop in the East India Docks, where the old man had amassed enough of money to purchase Company's paper, and to procure a cavalry cadetship for his nephew. Had the occasion been one of less importance, Jones would have scrupled to be so frank with his brother officers. He had hitherto been somewhat reticent upon the subject of his family, with the exception of a few obscure hints that its origin was Welsh and princely. But Captain Jones felt that romancing would be dangerous at such a juncture ; and the brigadier went away more puzzled than before.

Had Jones seen his name in the 'Gazette' as a Knight Commander of the Bath, it would not have occasioned him more surprise than did the notification of his appointment to the Pundrapore Residency. To purchase out his seniors step by step, and to retire from the service in process of time with the title of Colonel, had been the very moderate limit of Jones's ambition. His leisure moments were frequently devoted to the composition of epitaphs, in which he described himself as having been "for x years The Gallant and Resolute Leader of the 27th Bengal Cavalry—the Junglywallahs," "The Brave and Accomplished Commandant," "Who lived like a Soldier and died like a Christian," with many other similar expressions of self-appreciation. Treasured up in one corner of his desk lay a design for a mural tablet, with an inscription as long as a modern biography. This, as Jones had told Cornet Sniggers in confidence, was a memorial that his sorrowing relatives would probably erect in Cheltenham Church, near which town he meant to set up his staff when his campaigning days were over. Sniggers also informed the mess that Jones had shown him the plan of a cenotaph overshadowed by two palm trees, erected, as the legend said, "By his grateful and devoted soldiers, Who reverenced him as a Father, And worshipped him as a Leader." In the design for this remarkable piece of sculpture, two native troopers, in the flowing turbans and tight fitting jackets of the Junglywallahs, were represented as bending over their wounded or dying commander, whose arm was strained in the effort to wave above his head his broken sword. Round the base were skulls, cross bones, and other mortuary emblems, understood to be the remains of Sikhs and Afghans who had fallen by the sabre of the recumbent warrior. The tears had stood in Jones's eyes as he showed these tributes of affection to his subaltern, who gave, in turn, many assurances of sympathy and promises of secrecy. These promises did not, however, prevent Sniggers from acquainting the mess with the little weakness of their brother officer ; and for many a day after, Jones had to submit to being dubbed "Old Mortality" at the messtable of the Junglywallahs.

Probably the whole Bengal army did not contain a more ungainly figure than that of the new Resident. He stood six feet high, with a thin chest and round shoulders. The knees of his long spindle-legs were constantly coming into collision, and the natural pallor of his lean sallow face was set off by a stiff black mustache, gaunt cheeks, and a chin generally half shaven. All the riding-masters in her Majesty's service could not have given him a decent seat in the saddle within the compass of an ordinary lifetime ; nor could the smartest drill sergeant in India have induced him to keep the step for five successive minutes when walking in company. It was a joke in the regiment that Jones turned away his head when fencing and shut his eyes when shooting. His unprepossessing appearance might have passed unnoticed but for the *gaucherie* of his manner, which in the society of ladies was especially painful. At balls, where Jones underwent self-torments to make himself agreeable, it was remarked that everybody whom he asked to dance was engaged, and that even the permanent wall flowers found pretexts for declining his attentions. It was at Bustlepore, where the Commander-in-Chief was holding a levee about the beginning of the first Sikh war, that Jones, in making his bow, jerked his head so close to his Excellency's stomach, that Sir George started back and demanded with an oath "who the clumsy ogre was ?" Jones passed along with his white face yet a shade whiter, and something like tears in his grey eyes, but no one ever heard him complain of the Chief's rudeness ; and old Colonel Gargoyle of the Junglywallahs, whose word was law upon all matters of etiquette, declared that Jones was more of a gentleman than Sir George Blitzen.

The Pundrapore Residency was one of the best pieces of patronage in the hands of the Bengal Government. Successive Governor-Generals had filled the appointment with their favourite aides-de-camp and private secretaries ; and when there was nobody in particular to be provided for, a distinguished officer from either branch of the public service had generally been selected. The last Resident, the Hon. Captain Grantley was the near relative of a former Governor-General, and he consequently enjoyed a full measure of the present ruler's hatred. And his lordship was at no loss for opportunities of evincing his feelings towards Captain Grantley. The Pundrapore territories were at that time in what the Calcutta newspapers call a state of chronic anarchy. Mozuffer Jung, the last ruler, a politic Mussulman, who had kept friends with all parties, had been dead for about two years. His youngest and favourite wife, a Persian beauty who had cost five thousand rupees at Herat, had managed to secure the regency of the State, the custody of her infant son, and the control over the other three wives and miscellaneous female appurtenances of the harem. The British Government knowing the favourite Begum's capacity for intrigue and mischief-making, strongly opposed this arrangement ; and the late Nawab had been incessantly urged to commit the administration of the State to his Prime Minister, a Mahratta Brahmin, upon whose fidelity and steadfastness the Government could with confidence rely. But it soon became apparent that Captain Grantley would do little to promote the policy of Government. The fair Persian made the best of the opportunities which her secluded life afforded, to captivate the Resident soon after his arrival in Pundrapore ; and Captain Grantley was a man of too much gallantry and too little prudence to decline the flirtation. The result was that he allowed himself to become the instrument of carrying out the Begum's projects, and of thwarting the instructions which Sir Rothie Murkus, the Foreign Secretary, kept continually dinning into his ears. After the Nawab's death, the Begum became less guarded in her intrigues, and Captain Grantley still more infatuated. The Calcutta papers clamoured for his withdrawal, and "Brutus," and "Indignation," and "True Briton," and "Anglo Indian," and all the other *noms de plume* of newspaper letter writers, were constantly employed to express the public disgust at Captain Grantley's proceedings. But Captain Grantley's noble relative was now all powerful in the Board of Control ; and so the Captain snapped his fingers at the Calcutta press, for he knew that the Governor-General would not dare to adopt its extreme suggestions.

There was then an uneasy feeling among the British in Hindostan. The Sikhs had not yet been finally crushed, and their chieftains were swaggering about through the Punjab, talking of the speedy approach of the time when Runjeet would drive the British into the sea. Dost Mahomed, too, was looking down from Cabul with a troubled countenance at the progress of the redcoated Kaffire. And, what was still more serious, there was much discontent among the powerful Rajpoot chieftains, who fretted impatiently at the checks imposed by the British upon the arbitrary exercise of their feudal power. In all intrigues of the day the Begum of Pundrapore took a prominent part. Her agents were in every petty court, fomenting all causes of discontent, and encouraging the Rajahs to unite together for the assertion of their independence. Symptoms of open disaffection had been more than once manifested in Pundrapore, until the Government thought it necessary to impress upon the chiefs the uselessness of insubordination by a display of troops. Sir George Blitzen, with a brilliant staff, escorted by a cavalry regiment, and by large detachments of infantry and artillery, entered Pundrapore with the ostensible object of paying his respects to the Begum. Sir George was a courtier of the Carlton House and Pavilion school, and his first impulse was to pacify the State by subduing the heart of its ruler. But the Begum would listen to none of his fine speeches. She was at no loss to divine what had procured her the honour of his Excellency's visit, and she determined to express her dislike for the Government by slighting its representative. A grand durbar was held in the palace for his Excellency's reception, and Sir George took his seat upon the right hand of the Begum with so many highflown compliments and expressions of regard that Captain Gulstan, his Persian Secretary, could hardly find words to convey to the Begum the due warmth of the Chief's affection. Her Highness in turn complimented Sir George, and expressed her sorrow that his Excellency should be compelled to serve so far from his native country at his advanced age. How sad it was that the young Maharanee of Frangistan should have no younger warriors to command her forces, that she must send the father of grandfathers to lead her soldiers in India. The well-padded breast of Sir George quivered with scarce concealed anger at the taunt, as Gulstan translatingly translated it, toning down the sneer as much as he dared. To wax Sir George's weakness to look twenty years younger than his age ; and barber, dentist, and tailor had done their utmost to support the delusion. This was but the beginning of hostilities ; and affront after affront but always within bounds of diplomatic courtesy, was offered to his Excellency during his stay in Pundrapore, until he began to pray devoutly that the State would really revolt, that he might obtain some satisfaction for the slights he was receiving. If anything could have added to the bitterness of these affronts, it would have been the studied deference with which the Begum treated Captain Grantley's counsels. Sir George did his best to pay back the Begum by bullying her favourite ; but Captain Grantley, in his diplomatic capacity, was almost wholly independent of the military authorities, and he did not give himself much trouble about what his Excellency said or did. Sir George at length marched out of Pundrapore in a fury, and reported to the Government that the only salvation for the Pundrapore State was the deposition of the Begum, and the immediate recall and degradation of the Resident. The former could only be done with the authority of the Board of Control, and there was little hope that its members would assume so grave a responsibility to gratify Sir George, who was no favourite in Cannon Row. On the other hand, Captain Grantley's noble protector was the referee of the Board upon all political questions, and the Governor General was too prudent a statesman to draw down upon himself the ire of his predecessor by the recall of the Resident. Fortunately for his Excellency, the residency of Kaifabad just then fell vacant, and to this post Captain Grantley was at once promoted down stairs. His salary was not diminished, and as his duties were confined to the payment of an annual pension, and the forwarding of a weekly budget of complaints on the part of the recipient to the Foreign Office, he had little ground for grumbling ; and it was at this juncture that Captain Jones took charge of the Pundrapore Residency.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Jenkins—E. Bates & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1672 James Livesay, Clark—E. Bates & Co.
772 J. P. Smith, Williams—Wallace & Co.
1112 Wallace, Mitchell—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1190 Sesforth, Woodward.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1047 China, Mosseman—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

495 Valkyrien, Edom—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

IRON SHIPS.

1378 Balkamah, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1293 Bertram Rigby, Rutter—E. Bates & Co.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1307 Inkerman, Kirk—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
755 Mystic Belle, Burnham.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1482 Columbian, Angove—P. & O —Mails, 30th Aug.

FOR HONGKONG.

1217 Geelong (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1567 Cella, Jeffrey—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

760 Sphinx, Catich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR GENOA, &c., AND LIVERPOOL.

782 India, Dodero—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

637 Emilia, Caffeini—W. Nicol & Co.
1799 European, Abram—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

948 Alabama, Weir—Morwanjee Nusserwanjee.—For Rangoon.
1132 Dacca, Patterson.—For Calcutta.
380 Fez Rabanee—For Singapore.
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
661 John Peacock, Finlay.—For Moulmoin.
769 Koina (s), Profumo—For Bushire.
681 Mala (s), Hanna—For Cochin.
1127 Nimrod, Lyle, Wallace & Co.—For Rangoon.
470 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Hibbert.
741 Sir Robert Sale, Eales.—For Calcutta.
943 Tirrel, Morgan—Captain Morgan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James R.N.—(Harbour Defence.)
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
Daphne (s), R N.
2187 Magdala, Palmer R.N.—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
398 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)
Semiramis.

GOLD FISH.—FOR SALE, some beautiful GOLD FISH, just RECEIVED direct from China.

WANTED, a D.B.C.F. EXPRESS RIFLE, 500 Bore, by a good maker.—Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, AND WORKS OF ART, PUBLISHED BY J. McQUEEN & CO., LONDON, From Pictures and Drawings by the most eminent English Artists.

Priced Catalogues may be had gratis, on application to Messrs. KING, HAMILTON, & Co., Calcutta ; and Messrs. KING & Co., Bombay ; where also a choice selection of these works, now on sale, may be viewed.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurities in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is